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CLOSED SHELF

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WORLD PUBLIC DEMANDS IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF U.S. TROOPS FROM S. KOREA

With the opening of the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People" a powerful movement in support of Korean people's struggle is mounting throughout the world. In response to a joint statement issued by the 12 social bodies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the peoples of the world held mass rallies to demand the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea, and international organizations and foreign public bodies issued statements and sent telegrams to the social organizations of the DPRK expressing their firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle to drive U.S. imperialism out of South Korea and realize the independent unification of the fatherland.

In Soviet Union

Public figures of Moscow held a meeting on June 23 in connection with the opening of the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People," according to information from the Soviet capital.

Present at the gathering were responsible functionaries of Party and Government organs and public figures of Moscow including M. Kholov, Vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and N. Tarasov, Minister of Light Industry and Chairman of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society.

Kuseinova, Vice-chairman of the USSR Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, delivered a report at the meeting. Osipov, a leading member of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, and many others spoke on the occasion.

The reporter and the speakers referred to the tremendous achievements made by the Korean people in socialist construction. They also condemned the U.S. imperialists for obstructing the peaceful unification of Korea and the Japanese monopoly Zaibatsu for pursuing a policy of aggression and protested against the participation of the South Korean puppet troops in the Vietnam War.

All present at the meeting shouted the slogan: "Yankees, get out of Korea!"

The meeting adopted a resolution extending positive support to the Korean people in their heroic struggle for driving the U.S. troops out of South Korea and achieving the peaceful unification of the country on a democratic basis.

In China

A mass rally of Peking citizens was held on June 25 at the Meeting Hall of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in support of the anti-U.S. struggle of the Korean people on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War.

The rally sponsored by the eight public organizations including the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, the China Peace Committee and the China-Korea Friendship Association was attended by Chen Yi Vice-premier; Lin Feng, Vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Chairman of the China-Korea Friendship Association; Liu Ning-yi, Vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of NPC; and many other responsible personages.

Kang Yung-ho, Vice-chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, spoke at the rally.

After reviewing the bloody struggle waged by the Korean people against the U.S. imperialists' aggression, he declared: The great victory scored by the Korean people in the Patriotic War of Liberation gave great encouragement to the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations throughout the world and

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President G.A. Nasser Supports Korean Struggle For Unification

Premier Kim Il Sung received a telegram from G.A. Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic, on the occasion of the "Day of Struggle for the Immediate Withdrawal of the U.S. Army from South Korea," according to information from Pyongyang dated June 27.

The telegram expresses the President's warmest feelings and respect for Premier Kim Il Sung on the "Day of Struggle for the Immediate Withdrawal of the U.S. Army from South Korea."

It also conveyed the warm sentiments of the UAR people toward the Korean people and their support to the latter in the struggle against colonialism and for the realization of their aspiration for the unification of the country.

SPA Mission Arrives in Tanzania

Kang Ryang Wook, Vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and his party arrived at Dar es Salaam on July 2 by plane from Cairo for an official visit to Tanzania at the invitation of its Government, according to information from the Tanzanian capital.

Premier Kim Il Sung Greets A-A Writers' Emergency Meet

Premier Kim Il Sung sent on June 27 the following telegram of greetings to the Afro-Asian Writers' Emergency Meeting in Peking, according to information from Pyongyang.

The text of the telegram is as follows:

On the occasion of the opening of the Afro-Asian Writers' Emergency Meeting, I extend my friendly congratulations and greetings to your meeting and all the progressive writers of Asia and Africa.

Convinced that your meeting will contribute toward further increasing the writers' role in actively supporting the struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialist aggression and in strengthening the struggle and solidarity of the Asian and African peoples for anti-imperialist national liberation and social progress, I sincerely wish the meeting success in its work.

Korean Leaders Receive Telegram from Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho

On the "Day of Struggle for the Immediate Withdrawal of the U.S. Troops from South Korea," Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun received a telegram from Nguyen Huu Tho, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, according to a KCNA report dated June 27.

The telegram reads in part:

We demand that the U.S. and its satellite countries withdraw their troops from South Korea and South Vietnam immediately and completely and respect the right of the South Korean and South Vietnamese peoples to settle their own affairs by themselves.

The South Vietnamese people and the National Front for Liberation who are closely united with the brotherly Korean people will continue to extend positive support and encouragement to the Korean people in their struggle for driving the Yankee aggressors out of their territory and realizing the peaceful unification of the country.

* * *

Meanwhile, Premier Kim Il Sung received a telegram from Ohn Lwin, Chairman of the Burma-Korea Friendship Association and President Choi Yong Kun a telegram from Ahmed El Shukairy, President of the Executive Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, both on the occasion of the "Day of Struggle for the Immediate Withdrawal of the U.S. Army from South Korea," reported the Korean Central News Agency the same day.

DPRK Foreign Ministry Statement

Denounces U.S. Bombing of Hanoi And Haiphong

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on July 1 a statement denouncing the bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The statement pointed out that the U.S. imperialists' bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong on June 29 and 30, was an open challenge to the dignity of the socialist camp and an act wrecking peace in Asia and the world.

The U.S. imperialists are trying to get out of the bog in Vietnam through the "escalation" of the war, but all in vain.

With nothing can U.S. imperialism frighten the heroic Vietnamese people or bring them to their knees.

The Korean people will actively render assistance of all forms including the dispatch of volunteers to the Vietnamese people who are heroically fighting against the U.S. imperialists.

The statement demands that the U.S. imperialists stop bombing Hanoi and Haiphong and all the war actions against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and withdraw their aggressor troops from South Vietnam together with all weapons.

The statement reads in full:

The U.S. imperialist aggressors on June 29 and 30 committed heinous criminal acts by indiscriminately bombing and strafing peaceful residential areas and economic establishments in the periphery of Hanoi, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and Haiphong, causing much human and material losses to Vietnam.

This is a new, grave step in the "escalation" of war of aggression against the Vietnamese people, an open challenge to the dignity of the socialist camp and an act wrecking peace in Asia and the world.

The Korean people strongly denounce the war escalation moves of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and trenchantly denounce the barbarous bombing they perpetrated on peaceful cities and population in gross violation in gross violation of the elementary norms of international law and human morality.

Finding themselves in a hopeless quagmire after suffering shameful defeats repeatedly in face of the heroic resistance of the Vietnamese people, the U.S. imperialists are now seeking a way out in the "escalation" of the war of aggression in Vietnam.

They have already hurled 270,000 aggressor troops and satellite mercenaries including 30,000 South Korean puppet troops into South Vietnam and are carrying on brutal scorched-earth operations by employing every conceivable criminal means of war. They had long been planning to expand the barbarous bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to Hanoi and Haiphong.

The U.S. imperialists are craftily trying to camouflage their aggression and war escalation manoeuvres with the smokescreen of "peaceful negotiation."

All this, however, is nothing but the death-bed struggle of the doomed.

The renewed manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism for war escalation and its deceptive talk about "peaceful negotiation" once again clearly reveal to the world its true nature as the chieftain of war and foe of the world peace-loving people.

With nothing can the U.S. imperialists frighten or subdue the heroic Vietnamese people who have risen up with arms in their hands in the righteous national salvation struggle against the aggressors to defend freedom and independ-

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made a great contribution toward defending peace in Asia and the world.

The Korean people not only defeated U.S. imperialism, No. 1 enemy of the world's people, but also have made brilliant successes in socialist construction, healing the war wounds in a short span of time after the war.

Noting that the military occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism is the root cause of all the disasters of the South Korean people and the obstacle to the reunification of the country, he continued:

The Chinese people unswervingly support the Korean people in their just struggle against the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism, for the withdrawal of U.S. troops and for the reunification of Korea and support their solemn stand against the "ROK-Japan Treaty." We are convinced that the heroic Korean people, who succeeded in driving out Japanese militarism and repulsing the armed aggression of U.S. imperialism, will surely thwart any criminal plan of U.S. imperialism to enslave them and the unification of the three thousand-ri land of the picturesque Korea will be accomplished eventually.

In Democratic Vietnam

A grand mass rally was held in Hanoi on June 25, inaugurating the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People," according to a report of the Vietnam News Agency.

The meeting was jointly sponsored by the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, the Vietnam Asian-African Solidarity Committee, the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions and the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Association.

Present at the meeting were Truong Chinh, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party; Hoang Quoc Viet, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and President of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions; Ton Quang Phiet, Chairman of the Vietnam Asian-African Solidarity Committee; Ha Huy Giap, President of the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Association, and other Party and Government leaders and representatives of Hanoi citizens.

Ha Huy Giap, President of the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Association, delivered a speech.

He said: The glorious victory of the Korean people was a tremendous stimulus to the Vietnamese people who at that time were waging a hard fight against the French colonialists and U.S. interventionists.

The Vietnamese people regard the struggle of the Korean people as their own. We resolutely support the just struggle of the entire Korean people to drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and settle their own affairs by themselves without foreign interference.

The meeting adoped a resolution in support of the Korean people's struggle against U.S. imperialism.

In Rumania

At a meeting held in an Artillery Unit under the Ministry of Armed Forces of Rumania, the attendants greeted the Korean people who, under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors and have scored big successes in socialist construction after the war.

In Mongolia

In Ulan Bator a mass meeting supporting the struggle of the Korean people for the unification of the fatherland was held on June 28 under the joint sponsorship of Mongolian public organizations. Addressing the meeting, Hunzav, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League, declared that the Korean question should be solved by the Korean people themselves free from any foreign interference.

In Hungary

Meetings of solidarity with the Korean people are also being held in various parts of Hungary. A mass rally held in Sakeh, Tolna Province, vehemently condemned the U.S. imperialists who are perpetrating provocative acts along the military demarcation line in Korea and voiced full support for the just struggle of the Korean people to unify the country by themselves.

In Albania

Mass meetings were held at the "Albania-Korea Friendship Agricultural Cooperative" and "Stalin Textile Mill" in Albania.

Albainan paper "Zeri i Popullit" wrote in an article: The great victory won by the Korean people in the Patriotic War of Liberation greatly contributed to the defence of peace in Asia and the world. The article castigated the "ROK-Japan Treaty" and the "Asian and Pacific Region Ministerial Meeting" held in Seoul some time ago.

In Cuba

In connection with the opening of the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People," the Cuban Organizing Committee of the Solidarity Month issued a statement at a press conference held in Havana on June 25, according to a report from Havana.

In response to the appeal of the Executive Secretariat of the Asian, African and Latin American People's Solidarity Organization for the implementation of the decision of the historical Tri-Continental Peoples' Solidarity Conference on marking the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People" on a world-wide scale from June 25 to July 27, the Cuban Organizing Committee of the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People" will express in this period genuine friendship and fraternal comradeship that unite our peoples in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy. These sentiments are deeply rooted in the struggle waged by the heroic Korean people against the aggression of the imperialists and their stooges.

In South Vietnam

The Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation has decided to launch a month-long drive throughout South Vietnam in support of the Korean people's struggle against U.S. imperialism for national liberation, during the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People," according to a VNA report from Hanoi quoting the Liberation Press Agency.

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SPA Delegation Feted in UAR

Anwar El Sadat, Chairman of the National Assembly of the United Arab Republic, gave a banquet on June 26 in honor of the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK to the UAR, according to information from Cairo.

Invited to the banquet were delegation leader Kang Ryang Wook, members of the delegation and Korean ambassador to the UAR Li Chan Sun.

Present on the occasion were Vice-president Hussein El Shafey, Vice-premier Mahmoud Faway, Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad, Vice-chairman of the National Assembly Ahmad Fahim and Said Marai, and members of the National Assembly and other dignitaries.

Chairman Anwar El Sadat and delegation leader Kang Ryang Wook spoke at the banquet.

Attaching significance to the fact that the visit of the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK to the UAR began on the "Day of Struggle for the Immediate Withdrawal of the Imperialist Army from South Korea," Chairman Sadat said:

The UAR people unreservedly support the anti-imperialist struggle of the Korean people and fully recognizes their right to unify their country by themselves free from foreign interference.

In the name of the UAR people, he expressed thanks to the Korean people for their stand on the question of liberation of Arab countries and other areas and for their support to the right of the Palestinian people.

Delegation leader Kang Ryang Wook spoke next.

Referring to the successes made by the UAR people in the struggle for building a new, powerful respectable UAR, he said that the Korean people wholeheartedly rejoice over their achievements.

The situation prevailing at present demands the Asian and African peoples and the progressive people of the world unite firmly and fight resolutely against imperialist policies of aggression and war, he said. He emphasized that the solidarity of the Asian and African peoples is a source of our strength and a guarantee for victory.

Noting that the peoples of the two countries have been supporting and closely cooperating with each other in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, he expressed the conviction that the UAR people will smash any aggressive machination of the imperialists, Israeli expansionists and Saudi Arabian reactionaries, supported and instigated by the imperialists, and win victory without fail.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CORRECTION

In the preface of the joint statement of 12 DPRK social bodies on page 2 of the No. 277 of the People's Korea, the "Committee for" should be put before "the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland."

DPRK Foreign Ministry Statement

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ence.

The Vietnamese people are winning a brilliant victory in the patriotic war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The people of North Vietnam are registering one great success after another in the struggle for resolutely smashing all the intrusions of the U.S. imperialists' air bandits and supporting the people of South Vietnam. The Liberation Army and people of South Vietnam continue to deal heavy blows to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and driving them to tight straits in the struggle for liberating the South, defending the North and achieving the reunification of the country.

If the U.S. imperialists persist in the reckless manoeuvres of war escalation, failing to draw a proper lesson from their miserable defeat in the war of aggression in Vietnam, they will not be able to escape a stern punishment by the Vietnamese people and the revolutionary forces of the world but will only hasten their own ultimate doom.

The struggle of the Vietnamese people for the freedom, reunification and independence of Vietnam is a just struggle for defending the security of the socialist camp and the interests of the national liberation revolution and safeguarding peace in Asia and the world.

The renewed war escalation scheme of U.S. imperialism makes it incumbent upon the socialist countries, the national independent countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and all the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world to join their strength and render more active assistance to the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people.

The Korean people who regard the aggression on Vietnam as an aggression on themselves will march ahead together with the Vietnamese people until the U.S. imperialists are completely wiped out.

The Korean people will actively render every form of assistance including the dispatch of volunteers to the Vietnamese people who are heroically fighting against the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists must stop at once the bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong and all acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and pull out of South Vietnam without delay, taking along their aggressor troops, satellite troops and all lethal weapons.

The Korean people are convinced that the Vietnamese people will repulse the aggression of U.S. imperialism and surely win final victory.

A captured U.S. air pirate, Murphy Neal Jones, captain in U.S. Air Force, service number FR. 69.506, of No. 333 Tactical Fighter Squadron, No. 355 Tactical Fighter Wing, Takli U.S. air base, Thailand, is brought before a news conference held by the VPA High Command in Hanoi on the June 29 night. He was captured in Vinh Phuc Province on the June 29 afternoon after bailing out his downed F.105 jet. The air intruder was shot down while attacking Hanoi and Haiphong.

International Bodies Back Korean People's Struggle

World Federation of Trade Unions

The Secretariat of the World Federation of Trade Unions sent a letter to the organizations under it and various trade union organizations of the world, according to information from Prague.

After laying bare the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism in South Korea, the letter wrote: The only way to remove the danger of a new war in Korea, safeguard peace in Korea and the Far East and liberate the South Korean people from the colonial yoke of the U.S. imperialists lies in forcing the U.S. troops out of South Korea and achieving an early unification of Korea in accordance with the will of the Korean people themselves.

Recalling that the Tri-Continental Peoples' Solidarity Conference in Havana marked off a period from June 25 to July 27 as a "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People" and decided to wage an extensive campaign and hold events supporting the struggle of the Korean people, the letter stressed:

On the occasion of the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People," the World Federation of Trade Unions calls upon the workers and trade union organizations throughout the world to extend warm support to and firm solidarity with the South Korean people in their anti-U.S., national salvation struggle and to demand the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea, denounce the "ROK-Japan Treaty," reinvasion of Japanese militarism into South Korea and dispatch of the South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam, expose the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists for framing up a new military bloc in Asia, support the Korean people in the struggle for unifying the country and express militant solidarity with the South Korean people in the struggle against the national oppression by U.S. imperialism and for the right to exist and democratic unity.

International Union of Students

According to a report from Prague, the IUS Secretariat issued a statement on June 24 to observe the 16th anniversary of the outbreak of the U.S.-provoked Korean War which falls on June 25.

The statement said:

On the occasion of the "Week of International Solidarity with the Korean People and Students in the Struggle for the Immediate Withdrawal of the U.S. Imperialist Aggressive Troops from South Korea and for the Independent Unification of the Country," the IUS Secretariat strongly condemns the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and extends full support to and militant solidarity with the Korean people and students in their struggle for the just cause of independent unification of the country.

The IUS Secretariat demands that the U.S. imperialist aggressors get out of South Korea at once and the Korean question be solved by the Korean themselves free from outside interference.

African Liberation Movement Organizations

Representatives of the African National Liberation Organizations in Cairo issued a joint statement on June 24 on the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People," according to information from Cairo.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists are turning South Korea into a major military base directed against the Vietnamese people and a springboard for aggressive war against the socialist and progressive countries in Asia, the statement said that U.S. imperialism is the sworn enemy of the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists must get out of South Korea, taking their weapons, and the question of Korea's unification should be solved by the Korean people themselves on a democratic principle free from outside interference.

The African Liberation Movement Organizations actively support the just struggle of the Korean people to drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and achieve the unification of their country.

The joint statement was signed by the African National Congress Party of South Africa, People's Liberation Movement Party of Angola, African Independent Party of Portuguese Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands, Southwest African People's Organization, African People's Union of Party of Zimbabwe and People's Idea Party of Equadorial Guinea.

Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization

The Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization called upon all its affiliated organizations and the peace-loving people's of Asia, Africa and the world to mark the "Month of Struggle for the Withdrawal of U.S. Army from South Korea" beginning June 25 with a massive movement supporting the just and legitimate struggle of the Korean people.

The Secretariat demanded the U.S. troops get out of South Korea with all their weapons.

This appeal and demand was made in a statement which it issued on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War provoked by U.S. imperialism, June 25, according to a report from Cairo.

The Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization warmly supports the Korean people in their just struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and the realization of the independent, peaceful unification of the country.

The peoples of the whole world stand firmly behind the Korean people in their struggle

Foreign Public Organs Voice Solidarity with Korean People

In connection with the opening of the "Month of Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism," international organizations and foreign public organizations sent telegrams to public organizations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, expressing firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle to drive U.S. imperialism out of South Korea and realize the independent unification of the fatherland, according to KCNA reports of June 25 and 28 from Pyongyang.

The Korean National Peace Committee received telegrams from the Secretariat of the Asian and Pacific Region Peace Liaison Council and the Hungrian National Peace Council; the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea from the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions; the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea from the International Agricultural Forestry and Plantation Workers Trade Union; the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union from the National Women's Federation of China, the Central Committee of the Polish Women's Union, the Hungarian Women's Council, the Women's Committee of the Soviet Union and the Women's Union of Albania; the Central Committee of the Journalists' Union of Korea from the All-China Journalists' Association and the Hungarian Journalists' Union; the Korean Students Committee from the Secretariat of the International Union of Students; the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front of Korea from the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and the Presidium of the Patriotic People's Front of Hungary; the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea from the Central Committee of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union, the Working Youth League of Albania and the Young Communist League of Hungary and from the Cooperation Committee of Youth Organizations of Poland.

The Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Korean Students Committee received a telegram sent jointly by the China Communist Youth League, All-China Youth Federation and All-China Students Federation.

The telegrams denounced the U.S. imperialists who unleashed the war of aggression in Korea 16 years ago and brought untold disasters of war to the Korean people and who are now running wild in preparations for a new war in South Korea.

The telegrams also sent militant salutes to the Korean people who are resolutely fighting against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

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During this period, talks on Korea and collections of signatures in support of the Korean people will be organized jointly by the South Vietnam Asian-African Solidarity Committee, the Committee of Solidarity with the Latin American Peoples, the Peace Committee, the Liberation Federation of Trade Unions and other mass organizations affiliated with the front.

In Algeria

The "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People in Their Struggle for the Unification and Independence of the Country" opened in Algeria.

Mass meetings are being held in support of the struggle of the Korean people and films showing their heroic struggle screened.

Addressing the Second Congress of the Trade Union Federation of Algeria on June 24, Oumedianne, General Secretary of the Confederation of Working People of Algeria, appealed to the working people of Algeria actively to participate in the solidarity month events and deepen solidarity with the fraternal Korean people.

In Cambodia

Cambodian paper "Dam Noeung Thmet" carried an editorial captioned "U.S. imperialism brought down a peg" and another paper "Sochivathor" an editorial entitled "The whole world knows U.S. atrocities in Korea," expressing full support to and solidarity with the Korean people.

In Chile

The Chilean newspaper "Ultima Hora" carried an article marking the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People," according to a Prensa Latina report from Santiago.

In Japan

In connection with opening of the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People" a meeting was held in Tokyo on June 25 under the joint auspices of the Japan Communist Party, the Japan Socialist Party, the General Council of Japan Trade Unions, the Japan-Korea Association, the Japan Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and the Japan-Vietnam Friendship Society.

The meeting was addressed by Shoichi Kasuga, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party; Hisao Ishino, Chairman of the Special Committee for Korea Affairs of the Japan Socialist Party; Yoshinobu Kadoma, Vice-chairman of the General Council of Japan Trade Unions and others.

Vehemently condemning the policies of aggression and war of the U.S. imperialists, speakers declared:

The members of the Japanese political parties and public organizations would further strengthen friendship and solidarity with the Korean people and intensify the joint struggle to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops out of South Korea and Japan as a concrete action to support and encourage the just struggle of the Korean people. They will also strive to scrap the "Japan-ROK Treaty," oppose the revival of Japanese militarism and to promote economic and cultural intercourse and mutual visits between Japan and the DPRK.

The assemblage adopted a message for the Korean people and an appeal to the entire Japanese people in connection with the opening of the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People."

One Year After Its Signing

Traitorous Nature of "ROK-Japan Treaty"

It is one year ago that the criminal "South Korea-Japan Treaty" was concluded. In this connection, Minjoo Chosun on June 23 carries an article, which says:

Developments during the past year leave no doubt as to the fact that the "treaty" is a treacherous one that binds South Korea to the dual yoke of U.S. and Japanese imperialism

Signing the "treaty," Pak Jung Hi said that "Japan will a sist South Korea in doing away with poverty once for all and building a welfare society." But it reduced South Korea to a dual colony of U.S. and Japanese imperialism and helped the Japanese militarists restore their old position as a colonial ruler.

The article continues:

After concluding with the Pak Jung Hi clique the "treaty on basic relations," the Japanese imperialists opened their embassy in the heart of Seoul and set up their consulates in Pusan and other cities. They are busy collecting information to guarantee the intrusion of Japanese monopolies into South Korea and expand their foothold of aggression.

Already, over 100 trading firms of big monopolies have found their way into Seoul. They control one-third of South Korean trade. Under the cloak of "joint development," they are undertaking projects in ship-building, fibre, fertilizer and cement production, and all the other branches that are likely to bring them super-profits, and are exploiting South Korean workers at wages one-third or one-fifth those of Japanese workers.

The Japanese militarists send hundreds of fishing boats to the South Korean waters as if to their inland sea. These ships scoop up fish even by dynamiting, dash themselves into South Korean boats and rob them of fish and fishing tackle.

The aggressive and treacherous nature of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" also is manifest in the fact that the Japanese militarists, evading the historical responsibility they should assume before the Korean people, are using the "property claims" fund as a bait in their plans of aggression.

Having controls over the annual limit of the "property claims" payments and over the use of this fund, they are selling old industrial facilities to South Korea at high prices and attempting to seize its economic artery. They are even trying to control the budget of the South Korean "Government" by shoving the "property claims" fund into it. Eight thousand two hundred fifty million won, or a half of the revenue in the first supplementary budget this year, was drawn out of the "property claims" fund.

To cap all this, the rights of Korean citizens in Japan are being gravely violated after the conclusion of the "treaty."

The Japanese militarists are trying to force them to apply for "permanent residence" in Japan in order to impose "ROK nationality" upon the 600,000 Koreans and expose them to suppression by them and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Thus, the Japanese militarists are using the "South-Japan Treaty" as a stepping stone for staging a comeback to South Korea and realizing their old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

S. Korean Workers' Struggle for Existence and Democracy

*Two thousand South Korean workers hired at U.S. army installations decided at an emergency meeting on June 28 to call a strike for an indefinite period of time from July 1, according to a South Korean radio report.

They denounced the Yankees for paying low wages, totally ingnoring the agreement they signed with workers. They decided to continue their strike till the U.S. army authorities corrected their treatment. Taking part in this dispute are heating system workers, guard personnel and Inchon Oil Supply workers.

*Some 150 taxi-drivers employed at five taxi companies in Kwangjoo city, (South Cholla Province, South Korea) on June 27 launched a motorcade, opposing heavy taxes imposed upon them by the puppet government authorities, a Dongyang Tongshin report from South Korea said. Placards at their cars read: "We oppose tax burden too heavy for us!"

Earlier, on June 21 a demonstration was held by taximen before the Junjoo City Office in the same province, protesting against heavy tax collection by the Junjoo Tax Office, according to a Hankook Moonhwa Radio report from South Korea. The report said that the Junjoo Tax Office was trying to levy taxes from employes at the taxi companies in Junjoo city on penalty of their cars being seized, should they fail to perfrom their duties by deadline.

Meanwhile, similar struggles of taximen against absurdly heavy taxation by the puppet authorities were recently waged also in other parts of the country.

Two demonstrations were conducted by taxi-drivers in Iksan (North Cholla Province) and in Mokpo and Soonchun (South Cholla Province), the former on June 23 and the latter on June 24.

*A dispatch from Seoul reported that 750 workers at the Whasun Mine in South Cholla Province on June 20 held a meeting and decided to launch a general strike on June 21. The planned strike, they said, will be continued for an indefinite period of time, until their demands were met. Since January 20, the miners had been in dispute with their management, demanding a 50 per cent wage hike and enforcement of a "discharge allowance system," until they obtained a promise from their management to meet their demands. However, their management had shown no sincere intention to fulfill their promise. So, the workers made their decision this time.

*Some 24,000 South Korean textile workers recently decided to go on a strike. demanding a 31 per cent wage increase. The workers employed at 17 enterprises belonging to the Daihan (ROK) Spinning Association, had lodged, earlier on June 18, with their enterprisers a demand for a 31 per cent wage raise, but they had failed to make any reply to their demand for more than a week. As a result, they decided to resort to a strike, in case their management failed to meet the workers' demand by July 15 at the latest.

*Some 30 workers employed at the "ROK" branch office of the American Northwest Air Line demanded on June 24 a 50-100 per cent wage increase and retroactive application of this new wage basis to their June salaries. The workers declared that if their demand was not met, they would launch a strike.

More "ROK" Troops To Be Sent to S. Vietnam

The deputy chief of staff of the South Korean puppet army who flew to Taiwan on June 24 declared that "more ROK army troops will be dispatched to South Vietnam" to help U.S. imperialism and the Saigon puppets, according to a foreign press report from Taipeh.

On the previous day, the puppet Defense Minister boasted at a press conference in Washington that the South Korean troops "will stay in Vietnam" till the U.S. achieved its aim and that they "are prepared to lay down their lives." He stated that 20,000 additional troops would be sent to South Vietnam this summer.

He is now visiting Washington to receive new instructions on the dispatch of troops.

"ROK" Casualties Increasing in S.V.

Some 400 U.S. and "ROK" soldiers were killed and seriously wounded by Vietnam Liberation Front Armed Forces between June 16 and 23, in Quan Nam and Binh Dinh Provinces, a Vietnam News Ageney report from Hanoi said.

In two days, or on June 2 and 3, 108 South Korean soldiers were killed in Hata district, Binque county (Binh Dinh Province).

FOR WHOM AND FOR WHAT THEIR TEARS? South Korean soldiers dispatched to Vietnam to die as U.S. cannon fodder are returning, in daily increasing number, to their dear parents and relatives in this form of silent coffins. Deaf to the growing popular opposition, the Pak Jung Hi clique are continuously intent on currying favour with their U.S. masters by sending more troops to the shambles of S. Vietnam.

"ROK" Army Deserters Growing

In recent years the number of deserters from the puppet "ROK" Army has been steadily increasing. Their number have doubled since the military coup. An annual average of 8,000 odd soldiers desert their camps. In the past year alone 18,000 deserted their puppet army, and, this year, it is expected that at least the number of deserters will increase 50 per cent over last year.

Alarmed by this mass desertion, U.S. imperialism and its stooges, the Pak Jung Hi clique, had to set aside special period of days to concentrate on the arrest of deserters.

"ROK" Technicians Strike In S. Vietnam

South Korean civil engineering technicians in South Vietnam joined in the strike called by 13,000 South Vietnamese construction workers employed by a U.S. army organ in Saigon in demand of wage increase, according to a report from Saigon.

Over 10 military projects have come to a near-standstill due to the strike.

"ROK" Miners in W. Germany Strike

Over 2,000 South Korean miners taken to West Germany went on a strike on June 19 in demand of wage hike, payment of special allowances and better treatment, according to a report from Seoul.

West Germany is now being swept by a strike wave of over 300,000 West German and foreign miners.

The South Korean miners taken to West Germany are working under bad working conditions in the pits without work-safety devices.

Gala Reception in Honour of DPRK Gym. Delegation

A gala reception was given on July 3 at the Prince Hotel, Tokyo, in honour of the delegation members of the Korean Gymnastics Association who arrived here on July 29 to attend the international gymnastics judges training course, by Chairman Han Duk Su of the CHONGRYUN Central Standing Committee and of the recently organized Committee of Korean Citizens in Japan for Welcoming the DPRK Delegation of the Gymnastics Association. Present at the reception that day were also many Japanese public figures representing political parties and a large number of social organizations throughout Japan, some 100 in all. **(Speaking at the reception is Kim Kyung Whan, the delegation head, and first from his right is Chairman Han Duk Su.)**

Characteristics of U.S. Colonial Policy in South Korea

The colonial enslavement policy of U.S. imperialism in South Korea is a new method of "collective neo-colonial policy," says Doctor of Economics Kim Kwang Jin.

He makes a thorough-going analysis of the characteristics of the enslavement policy and rule of U.S. imperialism in South Korea in an article contributed to No. 6 of "Keunroja," organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party.

The author writes:

THE main purpose of the U.S. colonial aggression lies in converting South Korea into a military base for aggression and a supply centre of cheap cannon fodder.

In the past, Japanese imperialism concentrated on the plunder of resources in using Korea as the foothold of aggression on the continent. But the U.S. aggressive plan for converting South Korea into a military stronghold is not confined to South Korea, but, worse still, is designed to occupy the whole of Korea and the rest of the Far East with South Korea as a stepping stone, and attain world domination.

To this end, the U.S. imperialists have turned the major harbours of South Korea and over 100,000 hectares of farmland into military bases, and built over 30 airfields, counting only those for larger planes. They now have stationed close to 60,000 U.S. troops in South Korea and built up the "ROK army," now over 600,000 strong, by pressganging South Korean youths.

These vast military forces are mercenaries serving the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and armed machinery for propping up the neo-colonial ruling system.

Turning a deaf ear to the strong opposition of the Korean people and the people of the world, the U.S. imperialists have been keeping South Korea under military occupation for more than 20 years under the cloak of "joint defence" and show no intention to renounce this line of military aggression.

THE next characteristic of the U.S. colonial enslavement policy and rule in South Korea is the method of neo-colonial rule, the method of forming a puppet regime with its henchmen and enforcing an indirect rule.

The indirect, neo-colonial rule of U.S. imperialism in South Korea is camouflage for aggressive designs.

The U.S. imperialists adopt this form of colonial rule with a view to creating an illusion of "independence" among the South Korean people, emasculating their anti-imperialist national liberation struggle and camouflaging the U.S. colonial domination. This is also designed to shift onto the puppet Government the responsibility for all the evil consequences of the U.S. policy of aggression by implementing it through the puppet Government.

The U.S. imperialists have placed all domains of South Korea, political, economic, military and cultural, under the control of the U.S. Embassy, U.S. agency for international development, U.S Command, U.S. Information Service, Branch of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, etc. in Seoul. Using "aid" as a bait, they imposed upon the puppet Government various "treaties" and "agreements" containing subjugating provisions in an attempt to justify their colonial rule.

ONE of the important characteristics of the U.S. policy of colonial subjugation toward South Korea is that it has made South Korea a market for its surplus goods, mainly through the medium of "aid" rather than a place for capital investment, or a supply source of raw materials.

Unlike their predecessor, the U.S. imperialists place main stress on economic aggression on the expansion of market for their surplus commodities through "aid," not on exporting capital in a big way, enabling them to pose as a "sympathizer" with and "friend" of the South Korean people. This is intended to attain their economic domination in a more crafty way and realize their political and military purposes more easily. Between 1945 and 1964, they gave South Korea 8,400 million dollars in direct military "aid" and 3,600 million dollars in "economic aid." This "aid" has laid a material base for setting up a neo-colonialist setup of the U.S. over South Korea and covering up its aggressive nature.

Through the shipment of "economic aid" goods into South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have monopolized the supply of almost all major machines and installations and 70-80 per cent of raw materials needed by South Korea and placed the South Korean market completely under their control. They control 30-40 per cent of South Korea's budget and 30 per cent of banking funds by including the proceeds from the sake of their "aid" goods into the puppet Government's budget. In this way, they are exploiting the financial resources of South Korea for their military purposes.

The U.S. imperialists are using their "aid" mainly for military purposes, not for economic purposes, because their colonial rule over South Korea is based on the policy of turning it into their military base.

Another reason for their reluctance to invest capital is that the U.S. colonial rule in South Korea is constantly faced with a serious political crisis.

What warrants attention of late is the fact that the U.S. imperialists are encouraging capital investment into South Korea by such industrially developed imperialist countries as Japan and West Germany, while planning to reduce their "aid" to the puppet Government. This is designed to ease the crisis of their colonial rule over South Korea, which has become the target of denunciation of the world's peoples, shift part of their burden onto other imperialist countries and, furthermore, win active partners in case of armed intervention against the Korean people when the revolutionary tide surges high in South Korea and the question of Korea's unification is fully matured.

The U.S. concentration on widening the sales market is also related to the efforts of the U.S. monopoly capital to wriggle out of the crisis of over-production in the United States.

The U.S. "aid" to South Korea consisting of surplus goods is given on condition that the 600,000 "ROK" armymen are offered as U.S. cannon fodder.

ANOTHER important characteristic of the U.S. colonial enslavement policy and its rule over South Korea is that U.S. imperialism is using South Korea as its "anti-communist" propaganda base in the Far East while whipping up "anti-communist" ideology among the South Korean people.

In the past the Japanese imperialists tried to prevent the dissemination of the Marxist-Leninist ideology in Korea, saying that communism went against "Tennoism." Now the U.S. imperialists, clamouring about the "aggressive nature" of communism, try to debase the communist ideology and fling mud at the socialist countries, even to books and statements by renegades, degenerate elements and opportunists in the labour movement.

In the "anti-communist" propaganda the U.S. imperialists describe communism as "totalitarianism" incompatible with capitalism while painting the capitalist world as the "free world" and covering up the class nature of its freedom, democracy and humanism.

The U.S. imperialists are conducting "anti-communist" propaganda while trying to prevent the spread of the communist ideology and suppressing the activities of communists in an ever more vicious way than the Japanese imperialists did in the past.

They are stepping up fascistisation in South Korea. At the end of 1964 the police force stood at 35,000 men or 1.8 times the number maintained by the Japanese imperialists all over Korea during their colonial rule.

At the bidding of U.S. imperialism, the puppet regime has proclaimed "anti-communism" as "state policy," outlawed the Marxist-Leninist parties and public organizations, sealed up the activities of middle-of-the-road political parties and even some rightist political parties and deprived the South Korean people of the elementary democratic rights, including the freedom of speech, the press, association, assembly and demonstration.

The present serious social and political chaos, economic bankruptcy, and people's destitution in South Korea are the direct consequences of the U.S. imperialists' colonial enslavement policy and rule with the above-mentioned characteristics.

The indirect rule over South Korea through the puppet regime is a cover for camouflaging the 600,000-strong "ROK" army as a "National Army," the offer of its "aid" is a material means for turning the South Korean economy into its military appendage, forcing arms expansion upon South Korea and justifying the shift of the burden of military spending onto the puppet regime, and the "anti-communist" propaganda is a means for veiling its war preparations and aggressive acts and dulling the national and class consciousness of the South Korean people.

Extension of Repatriation Accord Demanded

The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent on July 1 the following telegram to the Japan Red Cross, in connection with the extension for another year of the term of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan concluded between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross societies.

In Japan there are still large numbers of Korean citizens who wish to return to their homeland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Our Society proposes you to extend for another one year the term of the validity of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan in accordance with article nine of the Agreement.

Considering that the question of extending the Agreement can be solved as in the past through the exchange of telegrams, we expect an affirmative reply from your Red Cross.

N. Korean Physical Culture in Full Flourish

A delegation of the DPRK Gymnastics Association arrived in Tokyo on June 29 to attend the international gymnastics judges training course in Tokyo. The entry of the North Korean sports instructors into Japan brought a boundless exciteme.t to all the Korean people in this country. The arrival in Japan of the delegation members this time reminded the Koreans here afresh of that excitement which they experienced at the sight of Miss Shin Keum Dan, universally acclaimed runner, and Li Heung Chun, world record holder in weightlifting in the jerk division, and other noted DPRK athletes, who came to Japan to participate in the 1964 Tokyo Olympics, as well as at the time of the coming to Japan of Miss Han Pil Wha and Miss Kim Song Soon to add lustre to the 1963 World Speed Skating Championships held in Karuizawa.

Meanwhile, these North Korean ace athletes have done much to make the world public informed of the high development of physical culture in the DPRK. Then, what has made it possible for the DPRK to attain the present high level of development in physical culture?

Popularization

It has been since the early 20th century that "modern" physical culture made rapid progress in many countries of the world. However, this was not true of the Korean people for whom, before the August 15 Liberation it had been no more than a mere fancy to enjoy physical culture, needless to say, to develop it, since the Japanese colonial rule had reduced their living to a bare subsistence standard. In other words, it was only after the liberation of Korean people from Japanese rule that physical culture, in the true sense of the words, became almost literally integral part of the everyday life of the Korean people, or was restored in the hands of young men, to be enjoyed to their hearts' content.

In spite of its serious handicap at its very start, nevertheless, physical culture has been developed rapidly in the DPRK since the Korean liberation in August, 1945, thanks to the correct leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung in this field and to a nation-wide movement to popularize physical culture among the people.

For the popularization of physical culture, various measures were taken. The first of these was that athletic departments were set up in all the Normal Colleges and Educational Colleges that had been in existence in Pyongyang and in all the provinces shortly since the liberation, so that as many athletic cadres as possible might be reared. At the same time, active encouragement was given to physical training circles, then beginning to mushroom at schools of all levels, factories and enterprises, to help promote their activities. Large-scale athletic festivals were frequently held, in which many representatives from across the country participated to compete with each other in the level of technique before a huge number of spectators.

Scene of an inter-workshop volleyball match

Even during the Patriotic War of Liberation (the Korean War), the people's regime did not spare efforts in promoting the development of physical culture. Thus, many institutes for sports leaders were set up during the period, and shortly after the war, the Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee was established within the Cabinet, to give uniform guidance in physical activities throughout the country. Further, also around that time, many gymnastics associations were organized to give guidance to wide sections of the working people, youths and students, with many branches being set up in Government organs and industrial installations.

At present, you can find such organizations for physical culture at almost all the factories in North Korean cities and in remote villages. Especially, there are many physical training schools available at any time for youths and students to spend their time joyfully after school there in playing soccer, volleyball, basketball and field-and-track events and others. During the winter months, they can enjoy various winter sports there. In short, these schools are always ready to provide visitors with all the necessary conditions to enjoy all sorts of "modern" sports and, of course, needless to say, traditional Korean ones.

Athletes of International Fame

This successful popularization of physical culture in the northern half of Korea has been rewarded by a succession of debuts of fine athletes in the international arena of sports. One of these skilled Korean athletes is Miss Shin Keum Dan, who is already a favorite of the world's sports funs. Before her debut, only a lathe woman at the Hichun Machine-Building Factory in Jagang Province, Merited Athlete Shin Keum Dan startled the world public by setting series of new records in several world championships for field-and-track events. For example, in the Games of New Emerging Forces (GANEFO) held in Djakarta, in 1963, she succeeded in breaking the two world records in the 400 metre and 800 metre events with her courses in 51.4 and 1:59.1, respectively. In the 200-metre event, she placed first. These successes brought to her the title of "the three-gold medalist," the highest glory.

Athlete displaying an exquisite skill on the parallel bars

North Korea has produced many internationally known athletes also in speed-skating, weightlifting, boxing, wrestling, judo and in gymnastics.

Misses Han Pil Wha and Kim Song Soon, both Merited Athletes, have made it known before the world that the DPRK has attained the highest level of technique also in speed-skating, through their brilliant results made in world championships for speed skating held in recent years. For example, in the 1966 World Championships for Women's Speed Skating held in Norway, Miss Kim Song Soon won first in the 1,500-metre event and Miss Han Pil Wha placed third in the 3,000-metre event, with their total results being second and sixth, respectively. All this was another occasion for the world to know the mettle of the athletes of Chullima Korea. In weightlifting, Li Heung Chun, Merited Athlete, succeeded in bettering a world record by lifting 141 kg in the jerk division, in the GANEFO Meet in 1963.

Returnee-Athletes

Kim An Hong, an athlete repatriated from Japan six years ago, beat Kalashko of the Soviet Union and Suzuki of Japan in the GANEFO Judo Championship finals to gain the title in the middleweight division. Cho Won Rak, another returnee from Japan, succeeded in taking the lightweight championship in the GANEFO Judo Meet, by beating Hirose and Kagami of Japan and other rivals from Tunisia, Indonesia and France.

In a series of recent international soccer, table-tennis and volleyball and other matches, DPRK participants made a good showing.

Unanimous Aspiration

The long-cherished aspiration of the athletes of the DPRK is to realize sporting exchange between South and North Korea as soon as possible and to form a unified South-North team of athletes, so that physical culture may be developed evenly in Korea.

When the exchange of sports is becoming more vigorous nowadays even among peoples of different colors and languages, why should only Korean athletes still remain unable to do this? Why is this so, when they are of the same color and blood? The South-North exchange of sports is by no means so difficult a matter to realize as may seem to be the case at present, if a truly sincere step toward this purpose should be worked out through a face-to-face conference, in the spirit of mutual cooperation and understanding. Firmly believing that some day, and in the not distant future, their aspiration for this purpose will surely be materialized, North Korean athletes are doing their best to draw the day nearer.

Korean Judoists in Limelight in Prague Contests

Korean judoists displayed their high technique at International Students' Judo Championships for 1966 in Prague, according to a report from the Czechoslovak capital.

In the light-weight event, Cho Won Rak won a gold and Cho Yang Soo a silver. On June 25, Cho Won Rak of Korea came to the finals after beating contestants from the Netherlands, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, France, West Germany and the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, Cho Yang Soo defeated Czechoslovak, British, Soviet, Polish and West German rivals. Thus the two Korean players met in the finals, the former winning.

Another Korean judoist Pak Ryang Oh also won enthusiastic acclamation of the spectators in all the categories. The 75 kg player made a good showing in throwing Swedish, West German and Soviet rivals above the 100 kg class.

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